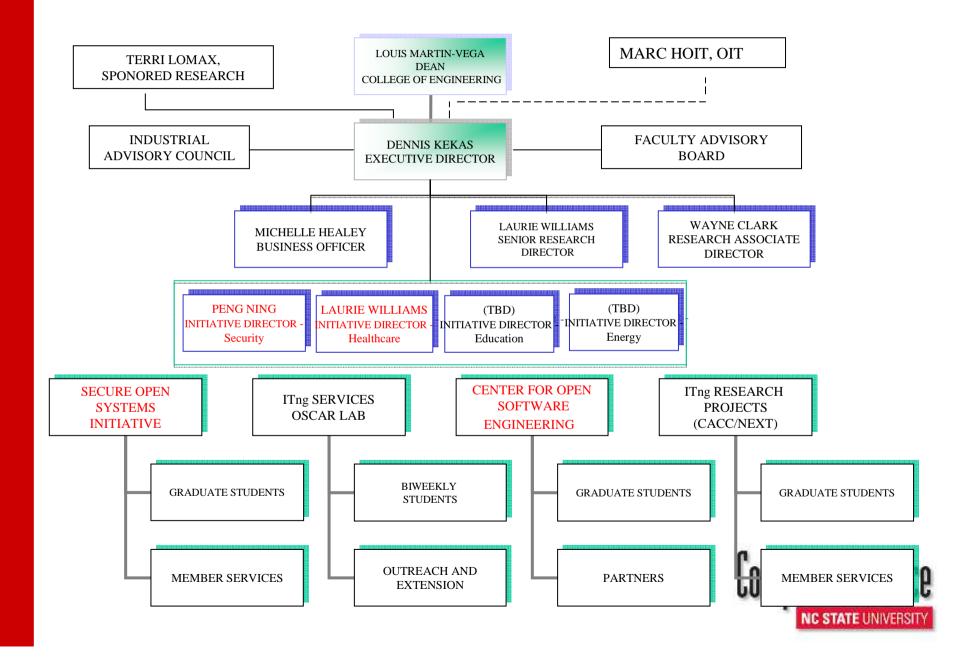
Lessons Learned from Evaluating Open Source Software

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INSTITUTE for NEXT GENERATION IT SYSTEMS



Case Study: Linux Kernel

- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 Kernel
 - Over 14,000 source code files (*.c, *.h, *.s)



- Over 10,000 files changed in the 16 months prior to release
 - Examined version control change logs
- ~200 files found to have a post-release vulnerak
 - 2% changed files vulnerable, 98% neutral
- ~550 developers

Results: Linus' Law

Files changed by many developers were less likely to have a vulnerability

A file was 16 times more likely to have a vulnerability if it had 9 or more developers who changed it (33% vs. 2%)



• Files changed by multiple, otherwise-separated clusters of developers are more likely to be vulnerable than changed by a single cluster





Results: Unfocused Contribution

 Files changed many times were more likely to have a vulnerability

Vulnerable files had more commits (p<0.0125) than neutral files.



 Files with unfocused contributions are more likely to have security vulnerabilities

Contribution Network centrality was higher (p<0.0125) for files with vulnerabilities



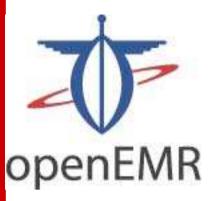




Healthcare IT - 1

- Design Flaws:
 - Admin is super power
 - No logging
 - New users given customizable roles
 - Users can "shop around" without a trace
 - analysis abandoned because we felt it could not be used in the US





Healthcare IT - 2

- Fortify static analysis alerts
 - 440 confirmed true positives (may overlap with below)
 - Cross site scripting, nonexistent access control, dangerous function, path manipulation, error information leak, more...
- Rational AppScan Automated Penetration Testing
 - 130 confirmed true positives (may overlap with above)
 - Cross site scripting, phishing, cross-site forgery, error information leak, SQL injection, more...
- Now working to attack manual black box.
- Escapes from CCHIT Security Certification NC STATE UNIVERSITY

Selected Other NCSU Projects

- Is complexity a friend or enemy of security?
- Are specialized vulnerability prediction model desirable (or are fault prediction models sufficient)?
- What is the relationship between disclosed and exploited vulnerabilities?

